

## THE NAME OF OLD GLORY.

(Read by the Author, James Whitecomb Riley, at the Recent Iron Brigade Banquet in Chicago.)

Old Glory say, who,  
By the ships and the crew,  
And the long blended ranks of the gray and the blue,  
Who gave you Old Glory the name that you bear  
With such pride everywhere?  
As you cast yourself free through the rapturous air  
And leap out full length, as we're wanting you to?  
Who gave you that name, with the ring of the same,  
And the honor and fame so becoming to you?  
Your stripes stroked in ripples of white and of red,  
With your stars at their glittering best overhead,  
By day or by night  
Their delightful light  
Laughing down from their little square heaven of blue  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory? Say, who—  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old banner lifted, and faltering then  
In vague lips and whispers fell silent again.

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to hear  
Is what the plain facts of your christening were,  
For you name—just to hear it.  
Repeat it and cheer it, 't's a tang to the spirit  
As salt as a tear—  
And seeing you fly and the boys marching by,  
There's a shout in the throat and a blar in the eye  
And an aching to live for you always—or die,  
If, dying, we still keep you waving on high.  
And so, by our love  
For you, floating above,  
And the stars of all wars and the sorrows thereof,  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory, and why  
Are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory?

Then the old banner leaped like a stall in the blast,  
And fluttered an audible answer at last—  
And it spoke with a shake of the voice and it said:  
By the symbol of them all, skyward cast,  
By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast,  
As I float from the steene, or flap at the mast,  
Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod,  
My name is as old as the glory of God.  
So I came by the name of Old Glory.

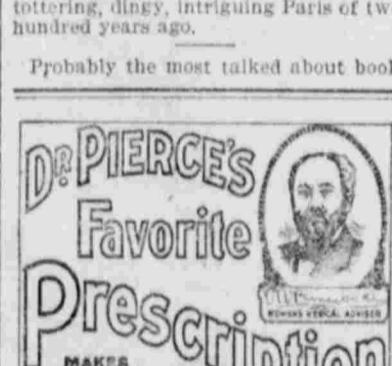
## LIFE'S LARGER WAY.

When the world-ways grow cold and bleak;

Richard Whiting's new novel will deal with the life of the British farm laborer. The author has written it slowly, though slowly, as he is not entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

Morley Roberts' new book, "The Fugitives," which is now being serially in the newspapers, will be issued in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co. next week. It is a novel of the South African war, one of the few stories of that background that have been deemed worthy of reading on this side of the Atlantic.

The J. B. Lippincott company has announced for immediate publication the first book from the pen of a young American writer, Burton Eustis Stevenson, which it promises will be of unusual interest. The story is laid in France at the time of the regency of Philip d'Orleans, and while following history closely is said to abound in dramatic incident. The scene is Paris-tittering, dingy, intriguing Paris of two hundred years ago.



The success of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the cure of diseases peculiar to women, is beyond comparison greater than that of any other medicine prepared especially for woman's use. It is not a cure-all but a scientific preparation, the prescription of an eminent living physician, still in active practice, and who, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of trained physicians, treats and cures thousands of women every year. "Favorite Prescription" has an invigorating and vitalizing power peculiar to itself and a phenomenal control of diseases which attack the delicate organs of woman. It permanently cures backache, bearing-down pains, ulceration, inflammation and like ills by curing their cause. It dries up the drains, puts out the fever fire of inflammation and cures the corroding ulcer. It makes marriage a happiness and motherhood a blessing, by giving to women such an abundant vitality that the baby blossoms into life as sweetly, simply and naturally as a flower. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## NOTES.

What can we truly call our own!

Our mortal life is but one tend.

In Nature's sweetest, yester scale.

Our self rhythmical laws prevail;

Our silent gospel never shall fail,

Our timely fonda... vice to stay,

And winds your rugged way

Toward eternal day.

Why, mourner, in the gloom abide?

What place can the midnight hide

That morning freshness doth not cheat?

Her happy bird-songs shrill and sweet,

Come forth! come forth!" they seem to say.

To work, to love, to hope, to pray;

A helping hand from day to day,

Open life's larger way."

—Lydia Wood Baldwin.

It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic, and no alcohol or whisky.

In Continental Europe just now—one which particularly pertains to the Chinese problem—is Leroy-Bouleau's work, "Renovation de l'Asie." The American rights for an English translation have been secured by Mrs. McNamee Phillips & Co., and it will appear here about September 1. Henry Norman, who is one of the best experts on the situation in the far East, has written an introduction for the translation.

In order to meet the necessity for greater facilities than their present plant affords, P. F. Collier & Son, the publishers of Collier's Weekly, have decided to erect a model publishing house. It will be built by the John Jacob Astor estate on a plot of thirteen lots running through from Little West Twelfth to West Thirteenth street, between Washington street and Ninth avenue, New York.

The September number of The Critic contains a six-hundred line humorous poem by Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." It is called "La Journee d'une Preleuse," and is printed in French, with an explanatory note by Christian Brinton. The same number will contain the second of a series of papers by Andrew Lang, written exclusively for The Critic. The entire title of this second paper is "Omar Khayyam as a Horse." Readers of Mr. Lang may know pretty well what to expect from his hands with such a subject.

Oscar Thanel possesses a novel accomplishment rare among writers, since writers as a class are proverbially self-centered people who absorb far more than they give out. She will create and carry on an impromptu conversation between an imaginary company of people, modifying her voice to represent the different characters and thus expressing in irresistible mimicry, creating the monologue as she speaks. The dramatic element is so strongly developed in Miss French that had she not found her work with the pen, the stage must surely have claimed her for a rare comedienne.

The Macmillan company has in hand a fourth edition of William Stearns Davis' "A Friend of Caesar." It is very seldom that a book by an entirely unknown writer achieves such a success in so short a time. It is now well on its way toward its tenth thousand, and is being dramatized by a well known playwright.

London is to have a new illustrated magazine of a high class, the publisher being John Murray and the editor Mr. Newbold, the poet of "Admirals All." It is to be called the Monthly Review, and the first number will appear in September. It will have a permanent editorial department, which is something not often seen in English magazines. A serial novel, original poetry and literary criticism will enliven the new periodical.

The fine edition of Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," which has been in course of preparation in Denmark for several years, has been turned into English by an accomplished scholar, H. L. Brinckstad. This new English version will soon be published by The Century company, with the illustrations prepared for the Danish edition by the well known artist, Hans Tegnér. These illustrations have been engraved on wood.

R. H. Russell announces that he has purchased from M. Edmond Rostand the American copyright of his new play "L'Astien" and will publish the English translation in American simultaneously with the publication of the book in England and Paris.

It is stated that a thousand volumes of travel sketches, Edward Leigh Bell's "A Light Journey" of 25,000—26,000 a college graduate of history and solid expectations—quizzical, audacious, and glibly learned, but with an assumed air of diffidence, attractive and becoming. The most of the chapters of the story are given to his odd social experiences in the neighborhood, in which he soon becomes a favorite, and to colloquy marked by frequent displays of wit and bewilderment sophistries. Of this there is perhaps a little too much; but on the whole the story is entertaining, with a conclusion mildly and agreeably dramatic. (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.)

## MAGAZINES.

A new journal has been born in the month of September—The Optimist, published monthly at Boone, Iowa, by H. S. Kneeler, under the modest title of "A Little Journal of Criticism, Review and Inspiration." A new book or publication of any kind is to the reader like meeting the friend of a friend. He is one you hope will become a good friend of yours, and the first thing you instinctively do is to make it outlandish appearance. For many "first impressions" are everything. So it is with the reader: he picks up the pamphlet or book and looks it over carefully, cover and page by page, and very often this first impression formed from its appearance is true of the matter it contains. From these same first impressions of the Optimist it should be a success. It is typographically neat, clear and attractive; in size it is handy and pocketable, and can be well traveling friends; and further, the paper is good and arrangement of matter convenient. Nor does one find his favorable impression wrong upon a more intimate acquaintance with the subject matter. Mr. Kneeler has begun on the right lines. He says:

"The Optimist affords a free platform for the expression of opinion. A few pages the editor reserves for such utterances as his sees fit to make without appeal to the humors of his subscribers. He is determined that his paper and these chances to find a reader, will and good. If not, it concerns him one himself. Forty or fifty pages are everything. So it is with the Optimist.

"The writer shows a perfect knowledge of both the scenes of his story and Mexican life.

Vicente, the lead of the revolt, is the son of the last daughter of the ancient royal house which corresponds to the house of Montezuma in the Aztec capital of an American, Rodriguez, is optioned to the Optimist.

The following account of the death of Vicente will give an idea of the strength of the story:

"They led him straight up the steep and rugged hill, the crowd following at its bottom. The example would be held high, in sight of all the world, that revolutions might be no more. The climb was difficult and wearying, but never halted or seemed fatigued. It was rather that he led them than that they led him. He was among the first, the first. He went up steadily, strong as his eyes raised. Cactus and boulder and shrub lay save him. He seemed to run to meet death, so that the soldiers scarcely could follow. They emerged at last on the summit. He was already there. He stood on the highest rock and swept that incomparable scene with his eyes—Chapala under him, its red-tiled roofs lit by the setting sun, the cape and the lake's vast sweep beyond; the island lying small and black in the water's middle, all the great bosom of that inland sea casting up light to him; Tzapotzlan invisible; blue mountains rising in the distance.

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"It was then that his last sorrow fell like a curtain on him. He gazed at the sands of the beach and the row of tiny buds along it. He had lived there in his only happy time. Before all this wild dream he had been full of life there; he had had her, too, and the love of her; and there where the sun fell yellowest, he had played with her in the long evenings or on moonlit nights in the sand. It swept over him that there was the Eden from which some stern power had driven them out. He passed his hand over his eyes and was hard to say.

"That I might turn—that I might retreat those steps and go back—my God! my God!" then might I find the cherubim and the flaming sword that turned every way and knew at last where the tree of life!

"They let him stand where he was and the arrangements made and the word given; he was shot.

"On St. Michael's stone head one may still see the cross which marks the spot where he fell." (Published monthly by the Neverland Press, Boone, Iowa.)

This story is perhaps another outgrowth of the current tendency to romantic fiction, but it is said that it has not been influenced by any of the recent American successes in this field.

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These young women who are jacking in application to what they undertake, and do not deem it essential to do the very best they can, would be wise in noting the career of Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the author of "Voices of the Night" and other popular novels that have made her famous and wealthy. Mrs. Steel doubtless owes her success as a novelist to her intense thoroughness—a characteristic somewhat rare among her sex. When she was writing "The Voice of the Waters," although she had lived for many years in India, she revisited the country in order to

learn all she could of the native religions of the Indian mutiny and be prepared to record her details.

Through the native is not the only route, she overcame this difficulty by making her temporary home in one of their villages and one of their houses, with neither companion nor servant, and in a short time she had won the confidence of her neighbors. Mrs. Steel, a few years ago, wrote a very practical work on Anglo-Indian housekeeping. She is said to be recruiting about the highest price for her literary work that has ever been paid to a woman writer.

The ever growing demand for the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, that marvelous Oriental masterpiece which has already been translated into every language of the civilized world, speaks eloquently for the appeal the translator, Edward Fitzgerald, has made to students of both sexes, and especially to the educated readers of America and Great Britain.

Not to know one's Rubaiyat is nowadays to argue one's unfreedom. It is a poem which has been taken up, ever lovingly returned to, the imaginative music of its lines if ever repeated through the heart. No library is complete without it, and he who has not yet perused it has foregone one of the greatest pleasures to be gained by contemplative reading.

The popularity of the Rubaiyat makes necessary ultimately for illustrations to accompany the text. With the exception of those of Elihu Vedder these illustrations have heretofore been more decorative than thoughtful, more specimens of artistic designing than elucidations of an almost unforthcoming philosophy.

In this new illustrated edition of this immortal poem, which will be known to the trade as the "Dovey" Rubaiyat, the attention of all Rubaiyat admirers is called to the fact that the illustrations are distinctly Oriental, both in conception and in execution. These illustrations are the work of Miss Florence Lundborg, a California girl, who has been studying for several years at the Whistler Academy in Paris, and at other English studios. From event has followed in regular order the years of 1892, the Spanish war, the Boer war, the outbreak in China, and the difficulties which beset the financiers of England, Germany and Russia, at the present time. These political and social changes are connected with an alteration in the character of the population of the leading nations, and this change can be traced in literature as well as in the composition of the army, or in the field of commerce or politics.

The Border of Argyle Place," by George Leslie, is a curious love story, in which a deal of flighty and good-natured badmidge ends in an unexpected wedding.

Argyle Place is a cluster of half a dozen comfortable family dwellings in a New Jersey village, the occupants of which are clannish, neighborly and severely respectable. Into one of the families a boarder is taken whose recommendations seem to be satisfactory to the little community, and who infuses into it a wholesome and invigorating spirit of social activity. He is a light comedian of 25, 26—a college graduate of Princeton, and solid expectations—quizzical, audacious, and glibly learned, but with an assumed air of diffidence, attractive and becoming.

The most of the chapters of the story are given to his odd social experiences in the neighborhood, in which he soon becomes a favorite, and to colloquy marked by frequent displays of wit and bewilderment sophistries. Of this there is perhaps a little too much; but on the whole the story is entertaining, with a conclusion mildly and agreeably dramatic.

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The volume is now in the hands of the Cambridge University Press, the best of efforts being exerted to make it a perfect book in every particular;

and it is safe to say that when it appears it will be a credit to the Sign of the Dovey, which publishing house lately

came into existence for the publication of the Rubaiyat.

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